

Labor Market Information



Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

KentuckyUnbridledSpirit.com

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was the same in April 2009 as March 2009's rate of 9.8 percent. April 2009's unemployment rate matches the 9.8 percent rate recorded in March 2009. Further, Kentucky was one of 11 states that experienced a steady unemployment rate between March 2009 and April 2009. Unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or higher have been recorded in Kentucky for the past thirteen consecutive months. For April 2009, ten states and the District of Columbia had a higher unemployment rate than Kentucky, while thirty-nine states had a lower unemployment rate. No state had the same unemployment rate as Kentucky.
- Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was 1,788,400 in April 2009, a decrease of 8,000 from March 2009, and a decrease of 72,500 since April 2008. Forty-eight states recorded an over-the-year non-farm employment decrease in April 2009, with Alaska, the District of Columbia, and North Dakota as the only exceptions.
- The average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries decreased from \$723.65 in March 2009 to \$722.12 in April 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers increased from \$894.96 in March 2009 to \$896.77 in April 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in April 2009 (\$896.77) were \$106.03 below the national average of \$1,002.80.
- Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 59,200 employees. Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 2,800 jobs.
- Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 46,600 employees. Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 1,700 positions.
- Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA increased by 1,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 249,400 employees. Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA has plunged by 9,100 jobs.
- Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville - Jefferson MSA climbed by 2,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 602,500 employees. Since April

2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 20,600 positions.

- Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA increased by 200 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,900 employees. Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has decreased by 500 jobs.
- Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance decreased from 93,110 in March 2009 to 79,457 in April 2009. The rate of insured unemployment decreased from 5.2 percent in March 2009 to 4.5 percent in April 2009. Likewise, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 13.0 percent in April 2009.
- No Workforce Investment Area experienced an increase in its unemployment rate or a steady unemployment rate from March 2009 to April 2009. However, the unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA (9.4%), Lincoln Trail WIA (11.3%), Greater Louisville WIA (9.3%), Northern Kentucky WIA (9.7%), TENCO WIA (10.0%), EKCEP WIA (10.4%), Cumberland WIA (10.5%), Bluegrass WIA (8.5%), Green River WIA (9.9%), and Barren River WIA (11.0%) decreased between March 2009 and April 2009.
- Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberland WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between April 2008 and April 2009. No Workforce Investment Area exhibited a steady unemployment rate or an unemployment rate that was lower in April 2009 than in April 2008.

Total Employment and Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was the same in April 2009 as March 2009's rate of 9.8 percent. The 9.8 percent unemployment rate in April 2009 is 3.7 percentage points higher than the 6.1 percent rate recorded in April 2008. April 2009's unemployment rate matches the 9.8 percent rate recorded in March 2009. Further, Kentucky was one of 11 states that experienced a steady unemployment rate between March 2009 and April 2009. Moreover, Kentucky was one of 50 states along with the District of Columbia that had a higher unemployment rate in April 2009 than in April 2008. Kentucky's 9.8 percent unemployment rate for April 2009 caused Kentucky to have the 12th highest unemployment rate among all the states and the District of Columbia.

The U.S. seasonally adjusted jobless rate increased from 8.5 percent in March 2009 to 8.9 percent in April 2009. This 8.9 percent rate is 0.9 percentage point below the 9.8 percent rate recorded for Kentucky in April 2009. Kentucky was one of 17 states plus the District of Columbia that reported unemployment rates above the U.S. average of 8.9 percent in April 2009. Not seasonally adjusted numbers are published below along with the seasonally adjusted data.

Unemployment statistics are based on estimates and are compiled to measure trends rather than actually to count people working. Civilian labor force statistics include non-military workers and unemployed Kentuckians who are actively seeking work. They do not include unemployed Kentuckians who have not looked for employment within the past four weeks.

KENTUCKY - EMPLOYMENT DATA

Seasonally Adjusted Data					
	April <u>2009</u>	March <u>2009</u>	Change from March to April	April <u>2008</u>	Change from April to April
Civilian Labor Force	2,075,459	2,082,311	-6,852	2,036,198	39,261
Employment	1,871,433	1,877,421	-5,988	1,911,995	-40,562
Unemployment	204,026	204,890	-864	124,203	79,823
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	9.8%	0.0%	6.1%	3.7%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.5%	0.4%	5.0%	3.9%
Not Seasonally Adjusted Data					
	April <u>2009</u>	March <u>2009</u>	Change from March to April	April <u>2008</u>	Change from April to April
Civilian Labor Force	2,065,708	2,070,110	-4,402	2,028,986	36,722
Employment	1,865,839	1,855,880	9,959	1,917,418	-51,579
Unemployment	199,869	214,230	-14,361	111,568	88,301
Unemployment Rate	9.7%	10.3%	-0.6%	5.5%	4.2%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.6%	9.0%	-0.4%	4.8%	3.8%

Unemployment Rates for Selected States

Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Rank	State	Apr 2009 ^P Rate	Rank	State	Apr 2009 ^P Rate
1	Michigan	12.9	1	Michigan	12.7
8	Ohio	10.2	8	Ohio	10.2
9	Indiana	9.9	9	Indiana	9.9
9	Tennessee	9.9	10	Kentucky	9.7
12	Kentucky	9.8	10	Tennessee	9.7
14	Illinois	9.4	12	Illinois	9.3
	U.S.	8.9		U.S.	8.6
21	Missouri	8.1	24	West Virginia	7.8
30	West Virginia	7.5	27	Missouri	7.7
36	Virginia	6.8	36	Virginia	6.6
51	North Dakota	4.0	51	North Dakota	4.2

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

In April 2009, two of the 11 major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases, while eight suffered employment losses, and one remained unchanged. Moreover, from March 2009 to April 2009, Kentucky's non-farm payroll decreased by 8,000 to a seasonally adjusted 1,788,400 employees. This represents the ninth consecutive monthly employment decline and the fifteenth month of job losses since the

start of the recession in December 2007. Since the start of the recession, non-farm employment in Kentucky has decreased by 84,000 positions. Likewise, since April 2008, Kentucky's non-farm employment has decreased by 72,500 professionals. This marks the fourteenth month in a row of year-over-year employment decreases and the largest year-over-year drop on records dating back to January 1990. Altogether, 6 states recorded over-the-month non-farm employment growth, while 44 states plus the District of Columbia showed employment decreases and no state remained the same in April 2009. Over the year, non-farm employment increased in 2 states and the District of Columbia, decreased in 48 states, and was unchanged in no states. Kentucky was one of the states that decreased over-the-month and decreased over-the-year.

According to the seasonally adjusted employment data, the Construction supersector gained 400 jobs in April 2009. This represents the first employment increase since October 2008, reflecting strength in heavy and civil engineering. An influx of funds from the federal stimulus plan contributed to the public work construction projects started in April 2009. Since April 2008, the number of jobs in this supersector has plummeted by 13,600 positions to 71,200, signaling fragility in specialty trade contractors. The maladies in the housing market, tighter credit delaying construction projects, cutbacks at a residential builder, and the closings of a residential construction firm and an electrical contractors company factored into the job losses in this industry. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Construction supersector has plunged by 15,400 professionals.

In April 2009, the number of positions in the Mining and Logging supersector increased by 200. This is the twelfth rise in employment in the last thirteen months, reflecting strength in the coal mining industry. Likewise, this supersector, with 25,800 total employees, has gained 3,000 jobs since April 2008, which is a sign of hiring at coal mines. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Mining and Logging supersector has increased by 3,800 workers.

The Other Services supersector maintained the same number of jobs in April 2009 as in March 2009. This supersector, which includes such establishments as repair and maintenance places; personal and laundry services; religious organizations; and civic and professional organizations, has a total of 72,800 employees, 2,200 less than in April 2008. The year-over-year decrease in the number of professionals in the Other Services supersector is indicative of layoffs at a grant-making enterprise, job cuts at two repair and maintenance businesses, cutbacks at a religious organization, and a boys and girls club closing. Similarly, since the start of the recession, this supersector has lost 3,000 workers.

Between March 2009 and April 2009, the Information supersector, which consists of those firms involved in publishing, Internet activities, data processing, broadcasting, and news syndication, lost 100 jobs. The employment losses reflect a magazine ceasing publication, layoffs at a communications company, job cuts at a major newspaper, and furloughs at several other newspapers. Since April 2008, this supersector, with 29,300 jobs, has lost 500 professionals. Layoffs at multiple newspapers, cutbacks at various radio stations, job cuts at a television station, and layoffs at a data processing and hosting business contributed to the year-over-year employment declines. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Information supersector has decreased by 900 positions.

Kentucky's Educational and Health Services supersector reported 300 fewer workers in April 2009 than in March 2009. The lion's share of these employment losses occurred in health care and social assistance enterprises. Private and nonprofit establishments that provide either education and training, or health care and social assistance to their clients are included in the Educational and Health Services supersector. This supersector, with 245,900 jobs, has gained 2,000 professionals since April 2008. Year-over-year employment gains are concentrated in the health care and social assistance industry. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in health care and social assistance companies reflect various medical care centers opening, numerous clinics opening, an ambulatory care center opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, multiple home health agency openings, a day care center opening, and an expansion at a social assistance establishment. Three new colleges opening and expansions at four educational institutions in the last year contributed to the rise in the number of jobs in the educational services industry. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector has increased by 3,900 positions, with 2,800 job gains occurring in the health care and social assistance industry.

The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, consisting of wholesale trade; retail trade; utilities; and transportation and warehousing sectors, lost 400 jobs in April 2009. This represents the eighth consecutive month of employment declines in this supersector. The job losses are attributed to the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry. Weak demand for products resulted in cutbacks at transportation companies. Consumers, constrained by dwindling nest eggs, waning home values, shrinking paychecks, and vanishing jobs, are curtailing non-essential purchases in an effort to make ends meet. As households retrench and rein in discretionary expenditures, transportation enterprises have been forced to cut back. The decline in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflects relocations at an air transportation business. Despite the contraction in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, retail trade businesses experienced a rise in the number of jobs between March 2009 and April 2009. Multiple store openings account for the employment advances in the retail trade industry. Moreover, the 371,900 total employees in this supersector, Kentucky's largest, are 11,400 fewer than in April 2008. Year-over-year job losses are concentrated in retail trade establishments and transportation, warehousing, and utilities businesses. Over the last year, consumers have been battered by job losses, financial turmoil, and a plunging stock market. As households tightened their belts, retailers suffered declining sales, enacted layoffs, and closed underperforming stores. Job losses in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflect reductions at transportation companies, the closings of two transportation businesses, layoffs at a warehouse, and three warehouses closing. Since the start of the recession, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment has declined by 15,000 professionals, with retail trade businesses curtailing 6,400 workers while transportation, warehousing, and utilities companies lost 7,100 positions.

Between March 2009 and April 2009, the Financial Activities supersector exhibited a loss of 700 jobs, reflecting layoffs at credit intermediation companies and the housing slump. Over the last month, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing businesses lost 100 professionals. The Financial Activities supersector, which includes businesses involved in finance; insurance; real estate; and property leasing or rental, reported 2,200 fewer employees in April 2009 than in April 2008, for

a total of 89,900 positions. This reflects the malaise resulting from the credit crisis impacting Kentucky and includes job cuts at multiple credit intermediation companies, permanent layoffs at a loan processing center, layoffs at two insurance businesses, job cuts at numerous real estate firms, and layoffs at two securities and commodities enterprises. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Financial Activities supersector has decreased by 1,800 positions, with Real Estate and Rental and Leasing enterprises declining by 200 jobs.

The Leisure and Hospitality supersector, which includes arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation; and food services and drinking places, decreased by 1,500 jobs in April 2009. The employment losses occurred at accommodation and food services enterprises. Since April 2008, employment in this supersector has remained steady at 172,200. Year-over-year job gains in arts, entertainment, and recreation businesses are offset by year-over-year employment declines in the accommodation and food services industry. The rise in the number of jobs at arts, entertainment, and recreation companies reflects an exposition center and arena opening, a theater opening, and an expansion at a recreation facility. In contrast, the contraction in the accommodation and food services industry is indicative of three accommodations closing, multiple beverage services companies closing, a manifold of restaurant closings, and layoffs at other eateries. The lack of growth in the last year is attributed to a decline in consumer spending. Stagnant wages, rising food prices, a moribund stock market, declining home equity, and mounting job losses are straining household budgets and causing consumers to splurge less on leisure activities and restaurant meals. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has dropped by 700 professionals, with accommodation and food services businesses losing 1,100 positions, while arts, entertainment, and recreation companies gained 400 professionals.

In April 2009, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector decreased by 1,600. This supersector consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies; and administrative and support and waste management, including temporary help agencies. April 2009 marks the tenth time in the last twelve months professional and business services companies have exhibited employment losses. The majority of the employment declines occurred in administrative and support management businesses, reflecting weakness in the employment services industry and a personnel services business closing. Since the temporary help industry supplies labor to a wide variety of industries, it is a good barometer of what is occurring across the labor market. Demand for temporary help services often leads business cycles, because through such services, firms can adjust their workforces quickly to react to changes in demand that may only be short lived. The 177,900 total employees in this supersector are 7,000 fewer than in April 2008. The year-over-year job losses are concentrated in administrative and support management enterprises reflecting a prolonged period of fragility in the employment services industry. Employment declines are indicative of cutbacks at a motor assistance and travel agency, layoffs at a temporary help services firm, job cuts at a support services business, and layoffs at a security company. Professional, scientific, and technical services businesses also exhibited job losses during this period, which is a sign of layoffs at a technology company, a legal practice, a computer service business, two consulting firms, and an accounting establishment. Since the start of the recession, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has declined by 7,500, with administrative and support management enterprises losing 8,800 professionals.

The Government supersector, which includes employment in public administration agencies; state and local public school systems; and state-owned hospitals, decreased by 1,600 employees in April 2009. The contraction is concentrated in the State Government sector, which is a sign of cutbacks in the face of a budget deficit. The 318,800 total employees in the Government supersector are 4,000 less than in April 2008. A majority of the year-over-year employment losses occurred in the state government sector, reflecting the budget crunch facing Kentucky. In addition, there were 1,300 fewer positions in the local government sector, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools and layoffs at city and local governments. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Government supersector has decreased by 5,600 positions, with local government jobs declining by 1,100.

The Manufacturing supersector lost 2,400 jobs in April 2009, for a total of 212,700 professionals. This represents the eleventh month in a row and the thirteenth time in the last fourteen months industrial employment has fallen. The lion's share of the job losses occurred in the durable goods subsector, reflecting layoffs at automobile manufacturers; cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers; the closings of multiple automobile parts factories, a wood-products manufacturer, and an appliance motor producer; and job cuts at an appliance manufacturer. The woes of the automobile industry are reverberating through Kentucky's economy with shock waves felt by employees, automobile parts suppliers, and non-manufacturing enterprises such as railroads and trucking companies faced with a reduction of cargo. The non-durable goods subsector also exhibited a decrease in employment, which is indicative of the closings of a plastic producer, a mill service provider, and a hardware manufacturer, and layoffs at two plastic factories and a chemical manufacturer. Since the start of the recession, industrial employment has plummeted by 40,000 professionals with the non-durable goods subsector shedding 8,200 jobs.

The Manufacturing supersector has experienced a loss of 36,600 positions since April 2008. The durable goods subsector accounted for the majority of the year-over-year employment decrease. This reflects the malaise resulting from the automobile slump impacting Kentucky. Job losses signal layoffs at automobile manufacturers; the closing of an automotive plant; layoffs and closings at countless automobile parts manufacturers; job cuts at a diverse range of durable goods producers; layoffs and closings at truck trailer manufacturers; and the closings of an assortment of durable goods manufacturers. Consumers, grappling with layoffs, tighter credit conditions, and declining household wealth due to waning home prices and a plummeting stock market, have developed a reticence to opening their pocketbooks and wallets, choosing instead to postpone purchases of long-lasting manufactured goods such as automobiles. In addition to the anemic job market, quality improvements, which extend the life of a vehicle, have caused new automobile purchases to become less tempting. Furthermore, manufacturers of durable goods, such as furniture and appliance makers as well as lumber and other products utilized in residential construction, are negatively impacted by a decline in the housing market. Moreover, the non-durable good subsector also exhibited significant job losses, which is indicative of layoffs across the board from food manufacturers to clothing producers, and the closings of a variety of non-durable goods manufacturers from paper producers to chemical manufacturers. Financially-strained consumers, faced with sluggish wages amid surging food costs, have become reluctant to part with discretionary income. Manufacturers of non-durable goods, such as clothing, are detrimentally affected by consumers curtailing spending on non-necessities in an effort to cope with rising prices.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm employment is included in the table on page 19 of this newsletter.

Additional Employment Categories

Two other employment categories had employment fluctuations in April 2009. Workers in "Agricultural" jobs totaled 41,500 in April 2009. Thus, this employment category experienced a decrease of 2,000 jobs from March 2009's level of 43,500. Several periods of cold and rainy weather in April slowed farmers' progress toward their spring planting season. Since April 2008, when agricultural jobs totaled 38,400, there has been an increase of 3,100 employees.

The employment category that includes the "Self-Employed, Domestic Employees, and those working in Family Businesses" encompassed 130,050 employees in April 2009, an increase of 443 positions from the 129,607 recorded in March 2009. In comparison to April 2008's level of 135,153 jobs, there has been a decrease of 5,103 positions.

Hours and Earnings of Workers in Selected Industries

During April 2009, production and non-supervisory workers in the Manufacturing supersector earned an average weekly wage of \$722.12, a \$1.53 decrease below the March 2009 average of \$723.65, but an increase of \$1.85 from the \$720.27 paid in April 2008. This is the third decrease in month-over-month average weekly manufacturing wages in the last four months. In April 2009, the average hourly pay rate for factory workers was \$17.83, which is \$0.05 higher than the \$17.78 average hourly pay rate in March 2009 and \$0.39 above the \$17.44 average hourly pay rate in April 2008. The average production workweek in April 2009 was 40.5 hours, lower than the average production week in March 2009 (40.7 hours) and lower than the average production week in April 2008 (41.3 hours). Thus, the decrease in average weekly wages corresponds to a shorter work week in April 2009 compared to March 2009.

During April 2009, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average weekly wage of \$896.77, a \$1.81 increase from the March 2009 average of \$894.96, and an increase of \$4.69 from the \$892.08 paid in April 2008. This is the first increase in month-to-month average weekly wages for Kentucky miners and loggers since January 2009. In April 2009, the average hourly pay rate for miners and loggers was \$18.08, which is the same as the \$18.08 average hourly pay rate in March 2009, but \$0.38 above the \$17.70 average hourly pay rate in April 2008. The average production workweek in April 2009 was 49.6 hours, higher than the average production week in March 2009 (49.5 hours), but lower than the average production week in April 2008 (50.4 hours). Thus, the increase in average weekly wages corresponds to a longer work week in April 2009 compared to March 2009.

The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in April 2009 (\$896.77) were \$106.03 below the national average of \$1,002.80. The Kentucky miners and loggers' April 2009 average of 49.6 hours worked per week is above the national average for miners and loggers (42.6) hours worked per week by 7.0 hours. However, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average of \$5.46 less per hour (\$18.08) in April 2009 compared to the national average hourly earnings for miners and loggers (\$23.54).

All hours and earnings data are not seasonally adjusted. Additional detail on hours and earnings is available from the table on page 20 of this publication.

Average Annual Pay

The annual average pay for all Kentucky workers was 17.9% below the national annual average pay in 2007. The chart below displays the comparison between wages for Kentucky and national workers for the past eleven years, demonstrating that jobs located in Kentucky do not compensate at the same level as the national average. In addition, since 2004, there has been a steady rise in the percent annual average pay in Kentucky has lagged behind the national annual average pay.

Average Annual Pay - All Workers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Kentucky</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Kentucky Percent of U.S. Total</u>
1997	\$25,577	\$30,353	84.3%
1998	\$26,697	\$31,945	83.6%
1999	\$27,783	\$33,340	83.3%
2000	\$28,801	\$35,323	81.5%
2001	\$30,021	\$36,219	82.9%
2002	\$30,904	\$36,764	84.1%
2003	\$31,855	\$37,765	84.4%
2004	\$33,165	\$39,354	84.3%
2005	\$33,965	\$40,677	83.5%
2006	\$35,201	\$42,535	82.8%
2007	\$36,480	\$44,458	82.1%

MSA Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Bowling Green MSA

Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 59,200 employees. In April 2009, three major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors experienced an employment increase: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+100), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+400), and Leisure and Hospitality (+100). The increase in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector reflects the start of construction season and multiple public works construction projects being undertaken. April 2009 represents the first increase in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector since November 2008. Retail Trade businesses, a segment of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, gained 100 positions in the last month, which is indicative of a pharmacy opening. The job growth in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is a sign of seasonal jobs in the spectator sports industry. Two supersectors reported steady employment during this period: Manufacturing and Government. This ends a string of four consecutive months of declining industrial employment, while public employment has maintained its February 2009 level. However, two supersectors reported an employment decline with fewer positions in April 2009 than in March 2009: Professional and Business Services (-100) and Educational and Health Services (-100). The number of positions

in the Professional and Business Services supersector has not risen since November 2008, while the Educational and Health Services supersector decreased from its January 2009 level.

Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 2,800 jobs. Two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment advance during this period: Educational and Health Services (+200) and Government (+200). The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year employment growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The job gains in the Government supersector are evenly distributed between the State Government and Local Government sectors. No supersector maintained the same number of jobs between April 2008 and April 2009. Nevertheless, five supersectors exhibited employment declines with fewer positions in April 2009 than in April 2008: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-200), Manufacturing (-1,900), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-400), Professional and Business Services (-200), and Leisure and Hospitality (-100). The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has not experienced a rise in year-over-year employment since August 2008, which is indicative of the housing slump. Weakness in the construction industry reflects the maladies of the housing market, a builder scaling back, and financial difficulties curtailing and delaying construction projects. The decrease in the number of industrial jobs is indicative of buyouts and layoffs at a major manufacturer, layoffs at three automobile parts producers, and the closing of a durable goods manufacturer. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector has exhibited year-over-year job losses every month since January 2008. Likewise, Retail Trade enterprises, a component of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, have reported declining year-over-year employment for sixteen consecutive months. Over-the-year job losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector reflect two store closings, a transportation company closing, and layoffs at a warehouse and a wholesaler. As households retrench and rein in non-essential purchases, Retail Trade enterprises have been forced to cut back. A portion of the job losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector reflect layoffs at a motor assistance and travel agency. The number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not shown an increase year-over-year since March 2008. The decline in employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is a sign of layoffs in the amusement, gambling, and entertainment industry and a restaurant closing. Consumers have curtailed spending on discretionary items, such as meals at eateries and nights out.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Elizabethtown MSA

Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 46,600 employees. From March 2009 to April 2009, one major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector reported job gains: Educational and Health Services (+100). This represents the first increase in the number of jobs in the Educational and Health Services supersector since April 2008. In April 2009, four supersectors reported steady employment: Mining, Logging, and Construction; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Leisure and Hospitality; and Government. The Mining,

Logging, and Construction supersector has remained at the same employment level eight times in the last nine months. Despite the constant number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, Retail Trade enterprises gained 100 positions between March 2009 and April 2009. Employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since August 2008, which is indicative of consumers retrenching and limiting the number of visits to restaurants and nights out. Public employment maintained its February 2009 level as job gains in the Federal Government sector were offset by job losses in the State Government sector. Two supersectors reported fewer jobs in April 2009 than in March 2009: Manufacturing (-100) and Professional and Business Services (-200). Industrial employment has not risen since November 2008. Since the start of the recession, only the Mining, Logging, and Construction (+100), Educational and Health Services (+200), and Government (+300) supersectors have reported an increase in employment. All other supersectors and the Elizabethtown MSA (-2,400) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 1,700 positions. During this period, two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+200) and Government (+400). The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has reported year-over-year employment growth for five months in a row. The job gains in the Government supersector are concentrated in the Federal Government sector, which is indicative of a base realignment. Over the last year, the State Government sector lost 100 professionals, while the Local Government sector gained 100 positions. Between April 2008 and April 2009, one supersector maintained the same number of jobs: Educational and Health Services. However, four supersectors experienced job losses from April 2008 to April 2009: Manufacturing (-800), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Professional and Business Services (-300), and Leisure and Hospitality (-400). The decline in the number of industrial jobs reflects layoffs at three automobile parts manufacturers, a durable goods producer closing, and consumers cutting back on major purchases. In spite of the overall decrease in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, Retail Trade businesses employed 100 more professionals in April 2009 than in April 2008. This is a sign of two store openings in the last year. Households clamping down on discretionary spending, such as clothing, dinners at restaurants, and entertainment, have detrimentally affected the Trade, Transportation and Utilities, and Leisure and Hospitality supersectors. Year-over-year employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has plummeted in five of the last six months. Likewise, the Professional and Business Services supersector has suffered year-over-year job losses for twelve months in a row.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Lexington - Fayette MSA

Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA increased by 1,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 249,400 employees. In April 2009, four major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors exhibited employment gains: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+100), Leisure and Hospitality (+1,500), Other Services (+100), and Government (+600). The rise in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is concentrated in Retail Trade enterprises,

which is indicative of two groceries opening. The employment growth in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to horse-racing season. The lion's share of the job gains in the public sector are in the State Government sector. Two supersectors maintained the same number of jobs between March 2009 and April 2009: Mining, Logging, and Construction, and Educational and Health Services. The Educational and Health Services supersector has maintained the same number of positions in three of the last six months. In contrast, four supersectors reported employment decreases during this period: Manufacturing (-200), Information (-100), Financial Activities (-100), and Professional and Business Services (-100). Industrial employment has not increased since February 2008. The decrease in manufacturing employment is a sign of layoffs at a major manufacturer, the closing of an automobile parts producer, job cuts at another automobile parts factory, and cutbacks at a chemical manufacturer. Employment losses in the Information supersector are a sign of layoffs at a communications company and job cuts at a major newspaper. The Financial Activities supersector has not risen since October 2008, which is indicative of layoffs at two credit intermediation companies. The preponderance of the job losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector are in the Management of Companies industry.

Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has plunged by 9,100 jobs. Two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Other Services (+200) and Government (+200). The Other Services supersector has reported year-over-year job growth in fourteen of the last sixteen months. The rise in employment in the Government supersector over the last year is evenly distributed between the Federal Government and Local Government sectors. Hiring at two federal agencies contributed to the increase in public employment. One supersector reported steady employment between April 2008 and April 2009: Educational and Health Services. This ends a string of nine consecutive months of year-over-year employment growth in this supersector. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. However, seven major non-farm supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in April 2009 than in April 2008: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-1,000), Manufacturing (-2,900), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-1,800), Information (-200), Financial Activities (-300), Professional and Business Services (-3,200), and Leisure and Hospitality (-100). Job losses in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, whereas the drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at a various manufacturing plants, including automobile parts manufacturers and a range of non-durable goods producers from electrical to chemical manufacturers. The Retail Trade industry accounted for the lion's share of the decrease in the amount of workers employed in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, which is indicative of numerous store closings and layoffs at another retailer as consumers curtail spending on discretionary items. Likewise, layoffs and buyouts at a major newspaper, cutbacks at another newspaper, and layoffs at radio stations factored into the decline in employment in the Information supersector, while job cuts at two credit intermediation firms, the elimination of a major loan processing center, and layoffs at an insurance company contributed to the decrease in the number of jobs in the Financial Activities supersector. The majority of the decrease in the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support businesses. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services companies also exhibited a decline in employment, which is indicative of cutbacks at a technology business, job cuts at a

legal practice, and layoffs at a computer services firm. The employment contraction in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to an accommodation closing, layoffs in the amusement, gambling, and entertainment industry, two beverage services enterprise closing, and multiple restaurant closings. Retrenchment by consumers is adversely affecting the Leisure and Hospitality industry.

Louisville - Jefferson MSA

Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA climbed by 2,800 to a non-seasonally adjusted 602,500 employees. Five major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+1,800), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+600), Financial Activities (+100), Professional and Business Services (+700), and Leisure and Hospitality (+700). The increase in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector reflects the start of construction season and multiple commercial and public works construction projects being undertaken. Employment gains in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are concentrated in Retail Trade businesses, which is a sign of a store opening. In addition, the Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities industry gained 200 positions in April 2009. A fraction of this increase reflects an expansion at a barge transportation service. The majority of the job gains in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support establishments, which is indicative of a support center opening and hiring at a call center. The employment growth in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is concentrated in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation businesses. Despite the decrease in the number of jobs in the Accommodation and Food Services industry, a segment of the Leisure and Hospitality supersector, food services and drinking places gained 100 positions in the last month. These job gains are attributed to multiple restaurant openings and a pub opening. Two supersectors reported steady employment from March 2009 to April 2009: Information and Other Services. The Information supersector has maintained the same number of jobs in six of the last seven months. Yet, three supersectors experienced an employment decline, with fewer jobs in April 2009 than in March 2009: Manufacturing (-400), Educational and Health Services (-500), and Government (-200). Industrial job losses are concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting layoffs at an automobile parts producer, the closing of another automobile parts manufacturer, job cuts at an appliance manufacturer, and the closing of a furniture factory. Cutbacks in the Non-Durable Goods sector are indicative of layoffs at a plastics producer and the closing of a hardware manufacturer. April 2009 represents the first decrease in employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector since January 2009. The decline in the number of workers in the Government supersector is evenly split between the State and Local Government sectors, which is indicative of the budget crunch facing state and local governments.

Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 20,600 positions. Two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Information (+400) and Educational and Health Services (+1,000). A portion of the increase in the number of jobs in the Information supersector reflects a new radio station and expansions at a web search portal and a television station. The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of

health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in Educational and Health Services companies reflect multiple home health agency openings, three outpatient center openings, two medical complexes opening, three convenient care clinics opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, a new college opening, and expansions at two educational institutions. In the last year, one supersector maintained the same employment level: Government.

Employment advances in the Local Government supersector were offset by job losses in the Federal Government sector. In spite of the growth in the Local Government sector, the Local Government Education subsector lost 400 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools. This trend in year-over-year employment losses has persisted since April 2008. However, seven supersectors experienced an employment decline, with fewer jobs in April 2009 than in April 2008: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-5,700), Manufacturing (-6,400), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-5,500), Financial Activities (-500), Professional and Business Services (-1,100), Leisure and Hospitality (-2,300), and Other Services (-500). Employment losses in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, which has resulted in declines in home prices, home sales, and building permits in the last year. In addition, multiple construction projects have been halted amid financing difficulties, and there has been persistent weakness in Specialty Trade Contractor businesses. The decrease in industrial employment is concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting the closing of a manufacturing plant, layoffs and buyouts at a major manufacturer, cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers, the closing of another automobile parts producer, job cuts at an appliance manufacturer, the closing of a furniture factory, and the closing of an aluminum manufacturer. The Non-Durable Goods sector also experienced job losses over the last year, which is indicative of the closings of two hardware producers, a chemical plant, an electrical manufacturer, a fiber box factory, a plastic and rubber producer, and a rubber product manufacturer, and layoffs at a paper product factory, two chemical manufacturers, two plastic manufacturers, and a plastic and resin factory.

Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities businesses were responsible for the largest share of the employment declines in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This decrease reflects layoffs and cutbacks at air transportation businesses, job cuts at a shipping enterprise, layoffs at rail companies, layoffs at a trucking establishment, the closing of two other trucking companies, job cuts at a barge transportation service, and the closings of two warehouses and a distribution center. Over the last year, Retail Trade enterprises lost 1,200 jobs, which is a sign of multiple store closings and layoffs at other retailers. The decline of 300 positions in the Wholesale Trade industry is indicative of layoffs at a medical product and services provider.

Two-hundred of the employment losses in the Financial Activities supersector are attributed to Finance and Insurance businesses, reflecting layoffs at various credit intermediation enterprises, a securities and commodities business, and an insurance company. The remaining job losses in this supersector are a sign of cutbacks at multiple real estate agencies. The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry accounted for the lion's share of the employment declines in the Professional and Business Services supersector, which is indicative of layoffs at a consulting firm. Administrative and Support establishments, a component of the Professional and Business Services supersector, also experienced employment losses. These job losses are a sign of layoffs at two motor assistance and travel agencies, and job cuts at a customer service operation. The decrease in the number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to Accommodation and Food Services businesses, which reflects cash-strapped consumers cutting back on the number of visits to restaurants and splurging less on nights out.

In the last year, there have been numerous restaurant closings, two beverage services enterprises closing, and an accommodation closing. The reduction in the number of jobs in the Other Services supersector is indicative of layoffs at a repair and maintenance facility, job cuts at a religious organization, and a boys and girls club closing. The Other Services supersector has experienced a decline in year-over-year employment every month since January 2008.

Owensboro MSA

Between March 2009 and April 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA increased by 200 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,900 employees. Between March 2009 and April 2009, two major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors experienced job gains: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+100) and Educational and Health Services (+100). This represents the first increase in the number of jobs in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector since September 2008, which is indicative of the start of construction season. Likewise, employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector increased for the first time since November 2008. Eight supersectors reported steady employment during this period: Manufacturing; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; Leisure and Hospitality; Other Services; and Government. Industrial employment has not increased since May 2008. The number of positions in the Information supersector has remained at its January 2008 level, while the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady employment since April 2007. The number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has remained the same for four consecutive months, while employment in the Other Services supersector has stayed unchanged for eight months in a row. The number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has held steady in four of the last seven months. Likewise, public employment has remained unchanged in three of the last six months. However, in April 2009, employment in no supersector decreased. Since the start of the recession, only the Educational and Health Services (+100), Other Services (+100), and Government (+300) supersectors have reported employment gains. All other supersectors, with the exception of the Financial Activities and Professional and Business Services supersectors, and the Owensboro MSA (-1,300) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since April 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has decreased by 500 jobs. Three major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+200), Educational and Health Services (+100), and Government (+300). The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has experienced year-over-year employment gains for five consecutive months, while the Educational and Health Services supersector has reported year-over-year employment advances five times in the last six months. The increase in the number of positions in the Government supersector is concentrated in the Local Government sector. From April 2008 to April 2009, three supersectors reported steady employment: Information; Financial Activities; and Other Services. April 2009 marks the fourth consecutive month of steady year-over-year employment in the Information supersector following seven consecutive months of year-over-year job losses. On the other hand, the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady year-over-year employment for thirteen months in a row, while the Other Services supersector has reported the same number of jobs year-over-year in three of the last five months. However, four supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in April 2009 than in April 2008: Manufacturing (-500),

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Professional and Business Services (-200), and Leisure and Hospitality (-200). The Manufacturing supersector has not experienced year-over-year employment gains since May 2008. The drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at two automobile parts manufacturers, the closings of two other automobile parts factories, and job cuts at two aluminum producers and an electronic assembly manufacturer. The job losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are concentrated in Retail Trade enterprises, which is indicative of a store closing and retrenchment by consumers in the face of a worsening job market. While Retail Trade businesses have suffered year-over-year declines in employment every month since January 2008, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities companies have experienced year-over-year job growth every month since March 2008. Expansion in the air transportation industry account for the year-over-year job gains in the Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities sector. The Professional and Business Services supersector has not reported year-over-year job growth since September 2008, while the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not exhibited an advance in year-over-year employment since April 2008. The decrease in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is indicative of an accommodation closing and a restaurant closing. Tapped-out consumers, worried about their own jobs, have drawn down discretionary spending, thereby hurting Leisure and Hospitality businesses.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm MSA employment is included in tables on pages 21 - 25 of this newsletter.

County Employment (Establishment Census Data)

From 2007 to 2008, total employment in Kentucky decreased by 0.60%. Despite the decrease in the number of jobs statewide, seven counties experienced an increase in employment of 5.0% or more: Oldham (+5.3%), Ohio (+5.3%), Elliott (+6.3%), Todd (+7.9%), Union (+8.9%), Bullitt (+9.5%), and Trimble (+61.3%). Trimble County gained the most professionals with employment increasing from 1,278 in 2007 to 2,062 in 2008, reflecting hiring at a utility construction company. On the other end of the spectrum, thirteen counties suffered a 5.0% or more decrease in the number of positions: Franklin (-5.0%), Monroe (-5.6%), Greenup (-5.7%), Webster (-5.8%), Carroll (-5.8%), Bath (-6.8%), Casey (-7.4%), Butler (-7.4%), Gallatin (-7.8%), Wayne (-9.5%), Powell (-10.1%), Lee (-10.6%), and Robertson (-12.7%). Robertson County lost the most number of jobs with employment plunging from 307 in 2007 to 268 in 2008, which is indicative of job cuts in state and local government.

A complete detail of Kentucky's county employment is included in the map on page 26 of this publication.

Consumer Price Index

The April 2009 issue of the Consumer Price Index revealed that the average of all items remained unchanged at the March 2009 level of \$2.13 in April 2009. This represents the first month with a steady CPI since September 2008. The base period is 1982-84 when all items cost \$1.00. Two of the items listed below (Recreation and Education and Communication) have a December 1997 base period, meaning these items cost \$1.00 in December 1997.

In April 2009, Other Goods and Services (\$3.71) surged ten cents, after climbing ten cents in March 2009. Transportation (\$1.72) increased two cents in April 2009. Medical Care (\$3.74) advanced one cent in April 2009, marking the seventh time its price level has risen in the last eight months. Housing (\$2.17), Apparel (\$1.23), and Education and Communication (\$1.26) each remained at their respective March 2009 levels in April 2009. Housing has maintained the same price level for three months in a row, while Education and Communication has reported a steady price level since September 2008. Food and Beverages (\$2.18) and Recreation (\$1.14) each declined one cent in April 2009. Food and Beverages has not increased since January 2009.

The rate of inflation has declined 0.7 percent since April 2008, representing the largest year-over-year deflation since June 1955. Yet, from March 2009 to April 2009, the purchasing power of the consumer dollar decreased 0.2 percentage point.

A table showing the Consumer Price Index from 1980 to present on both a monthly and annual basis is printed on page 27 of this newsletter.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance decreased from 93,110 in March 2009 to 79,457 in April 2009. Likewise, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 13.0 percent in April 2009. Movements in the number of workers filing initial claims are followed closely by economists who consider initial claims activity to be an excellent indicator of the strength of the job market.

Average Weekly Claims

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Same Month Year Ago</u>	<u>Difference</u>
May 2008	29,765	25,651	4,114
June 2008	37,966	26,361	11,605
July 2008	34,909	33,886	1,023
August 2008	40,069	25,247	14,822
September 2008	36,966	28,643	8,323
October 2008	34,573	25,471	9,102
November 2008	48,904	24,443	24,461
December 2008	57,995	37,564	20,431
January 2009	81,205	39,322	41,883
February 2009	88,453	38,601	49,852
March 2009	93,110	43,761	49,349
April 2009	79,457	32,580	46,877

WIA Unemployment Rates

No Workforce Investment Area experienced an increase in its unemployment rate from March 2009 to April 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited an April 2009 unemployment rate that remained at its March 2009 level. However, the unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA (9.4%), Lincoln Trail WIA (11.3%), Greater Louisville WIA (9.3%), Northern Kentucky WIA (9.7%), TENCO WIA (10.0%), EKCEP WIA (10.4%),

Cumberlands WIA (10.5%), Bluegrass WIA (8.5%), Green River WIA (9.9%), and Barren River WIA (11.0%) decreased between March 2009 and April 2009. The Lincoln Trail WIA and the Cumberlands WIA exhibited the biggest decline in their respective unemployment rates at 1.1 percent each.

Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberlands WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between April 2008 and April 2009. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate from April 2008 to April 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited an unemployment rate that was lower in April 2009 than in April 2008. The Barren River WIA suffered the largest rise in its unemployment rates at 5.9 percent. All other Workforce Investment Areas exhibited an unemployment rate increase of at least 3.2 percent. The Lincoln Trail WIA and Green River WIA represent the other Workforce Investment Areas with a climb of at least 5.0 percent. The Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, and Cumberlands WIA suffered increases of at least 4.2 percent.

Kentucky's statewide unemployment rate and employment levels are seasonally adjusted. Employment statistics undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events, such as weather changes, harvests, holidays, and school openings and closings. Seasonal adjustments eliminate these influences and make it easier to observe statistical trends. However, because of the small sample size, county and Workforce Investment Area unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. For comparison purposes, the Kentucky and U.S. rate reported below are not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rates for Kentucky's Workforce Investment Areas

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data					
<u>Workforce Investment Area</u>	<u>April 2009</u>	<u>March 2009</u>	<u>Change from March to April</u>	<u>April 2008</u>	<u>Change from April to April</u>
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	9.4%	10.1%	-0.7%	6.2%	3.2%
LINCOLN TRAIL	11.3%	12.4%	-1.1%	6.1%	5.2%
GREATER LOUISVILLE	9.3%	10.2%	-0.9%	5.6%	3.7%
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	9.7%	9.8%	-0.1%	5.0%	4.7%
TENCO	10.0%	10.8%	-0.8%	5.8%	4.2%
EKCEP	10.4%	11.0%	-0.6%	6.8%	3.6%
CUMBERLANDS	10.5%	11.6%	-1.1%	6.0%	4.5%
BLUEGRASS	8.5%	9.1%	-0.6%	4.6%	3.9%
GREEN RIVER	9.9%	10.4%	-0.5%	4.9%	5.0%
BARREN RIVER	11.0%	11.3%	-0.3%	5.1%	5.9%
KENTUCKY	9.7%	10.3%	-0.6%	5.5%	4.2%
UNITED STATES	8.6%	9.0%	-0.4%	4.8%	3.8%

If you have questions regarding this publication, please contact Dr. Justine Detzel at (502) 564-7976.

KENTUCKY - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT DATA

	April <u>2009</u>	March <u>2009</u>	Change from March to April	April <u>2008</u>	Change from April to April
Civilian Labor Force	2,075,459	2,082,311	-6,852	2,036,198	39,261
Employment	1,871,433	1,877,421	-5,988	1,911,995	-40,562
Unemployment	204,026	204,890	-864	124,203	79,823
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	9.8%	0.0%	6.1%	3.7%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.5%	0.4%	5.0%	3.9%
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,788,400	1,796,400	-8,000	1,860,900	-72,500
Natural Resources and Mining	25,800	25,600	200	22,800	3,000
Construction	71,200	70,800	400	84,800	-13,600
Manufacturing	212,700	215,100	-2,400	249,300	-36,600
Non-durable Goods	84,100	84,900	-800	91,900	-7,800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	371,900	372,300	-400	383,300	-11,400
Wholesale Trade	75,300	75,200	100	76,400	-1,100
Retail Trade	207,100	207,000	100	211,800	-4,700
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	89,500	90,100	-600	95,100	-5,600
Information	29,300	29,400	-100	29,800	-500
Financial Activities	89,900	90,600	-700	92,100	-2,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,100	20,200	-100	20,000	100
Professional and Business Services	177,900	179,500	-1,600	184,900	-7,000
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	67,100	67,000	100	67,700	-600
Admin. & Support/Waste Mgmt./Remediation	90,900	92,500	-1,600	97,500	-6,600
Educational and Health Services	245,900	246,200	-300	243,900	2,000
Educational Services	32,300	32,400	-100	31,500	800
Health Care and Social Assistance	213,600	213,800	-200	212,400	1,200
Leisure and Hospitality	172,200	173,700	-1,500	172,200	0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19,900	19,800	100	19,200	700
Accommodation and Food Services	152,300	153,900	-1,600	153,000	-700
Other Services	72,800	72,800	0	75,000	-2,200
Government	318,800	320,400	-1,600	322,800	-4,000
Local Government	184,300	184,200	100	185,600	-1,300

PW-HOURS & EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION OR NON-SUPERVISORY WORKERS
BY INDUSTRY IN KENTUCKY
AREA.....00000-STATEWIDE

5/19/2009

			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
			Apr. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2008
Mining and Logging	10000000		\$896.77	\$894.96	\$892.08	49.6	49.5	50.4	\$18.08	\$18.08	\$17.70
Manufacturing	30000000		\$722.12	\$723.65	\$720.27	40.5	40.7	41.3	\$17.83	\$17.78	\$17.44
Durable Goods	31000000		\$739.93	\$741.11	\$738.82	40.7	40.9	41.6	\$18.18	\$18.12	\$17.76
Wood Product Manufacturing	31321000		\$453.18	\$464.90	\$459.39	38.8	39.1	39.5	\$11.68	\$11.89	\$11.63
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	31332000		\$582.80	\$596.16	\$624.42	40.5	40.5	41.6	\$14.39	\$14.72	\$15.01
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	31336000		\$955.38	\$930.43	\$916.39	42.9	42.7	43.7	\$22.27	\$21.79	\$20.97
Non-Durable Goods	32000000		\$690.12	\$691.15	\$682.08	40.1	40.3	40.6	\$17.21	\$17.15	\$16.80
Petroleum & Coal and Plastics & Rubber Products Mfg	32320046		\$646.80	\$639.54	\$647.62	40.0	39.6	40.3	\$16.17	\$16.15	\$16.07
Chemical Manufacturing	32325000		\$855.97	\$861.41	\$873.15	43.1	43.2	44.3	\$19.86	\$19.94	\$19.71

Hours and Earnings data is not seasonally adjusted.

Hours and Earnings for Wood Product Mfg; Fabricated Metal Mfg; Transportation Equipment Mfg; Petroleum, Coal, Plastics, Rubber; and Chemical Manufacturing are now State-Published series and are no longer BLS approved series.

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Bowling Green MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr-09	Mar-09	Apr-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	59,200	59,300	62,000	-100	-0.2%	-2,800	-4.5%
Mining & Construction	3,000	2,900	3,200	100	3.4%	-200	-6.3%
Manufacturing	7,700	7,700	9,600	0	0.0%	-1,900	-19.8%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	11,100	10,700	11,500	400	3.7%	-400	-3.5%
Retail Trade	7,200	7,100	7,400	100	1.4%	-200	-2.7%
Prof and Business Services	6,700	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.5%	-200	-2.9%
Educational and Health Services	8,100	8,200	7,900	-100	-1.2%	200	2.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,600	6,500	6,700	100	1.5%	-100	-1.5%
Government	11,000	11,000	10,800	0	0.0%	200	1.9%
Local Government	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	0.0%	100	2.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Elizabethtown MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr-09	Mar-09	Apr-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	46,600	46,700	48,300	-100	-0.2%	-1,700	-3.5%
Mining & Construction	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	0.0%	200	10.0%
Manufacturing	5,300	5,400	6,100	-100	-1.9%	-800	-13.1%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	8,000	8,000	8,200	0	0.0%	-200	-2.4%
Retail Trade	6,200	6,100	6,100	100	1.6%	100	1.6%
Prof and Business Services	4,600	4,800	4,900	-200	-4.2%	-300	-6.1%
Educational and Health Services	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	2.1%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,100	4,100	4,500	0	0.0%	-400	-8.9%
Government	12,800	12,800	12,400	0	0.0%	400	3.2%
Local Government	6,200	6,200	6,100	0	0.0%	100	1.6%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Lexington - Fayette MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr-09	Mar-09	Apr-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	249,400	247,600	258,500	1,800	0.7%	-9,100	-3.5%
Mining & Construction	11,500	11,500	12,500	0	0.0%	-1,000	-8.0%
Manufacturing	32,500	32,700	35,400	-200	-0.6%	-2,900	-8.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	45,100	45,000	46,900	100	0.2%	-1,800	-3.8%
Wholesale Trade	9,200	9,200	9,600	0	0.0%	-400	-4.2%
Retail Trade	27,600	27,500	28,900	100	0.4%	-1,300	-4.5%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	8,300	8,300	8,400	0	0.0%	-100	-1.2%
Information	6,100	6,200	6,300	-100	-1.6%	-200	-3.2%
Financial Activities	10,400	10,500	10,700	-100	-1.0%	-300	-2.8%
Prof and Business Services	27,200	27,300	30,400	-100	-0.4%	-3,200	-10.5%
Professional, Scientific	12,600	12,500	12,900	100	0.8%	-300	-2.3%
Administrative and Sup	12,900	12,900	14,800	0	0.0%	-1,900	-12.8%
Educational & Health Services	29,800	29,800	29,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	27,600	26,100	27,700	1,500	5.7%	-100	-0.4%
Other Services	10,200	10,100	10,000	100	1.0%	200	2.0%
Government	49,000	48,400	48,800	600	1.2%	200	0.4%
Local Government	19,200	19,200	19,100	0	0.0%	100	0.5%

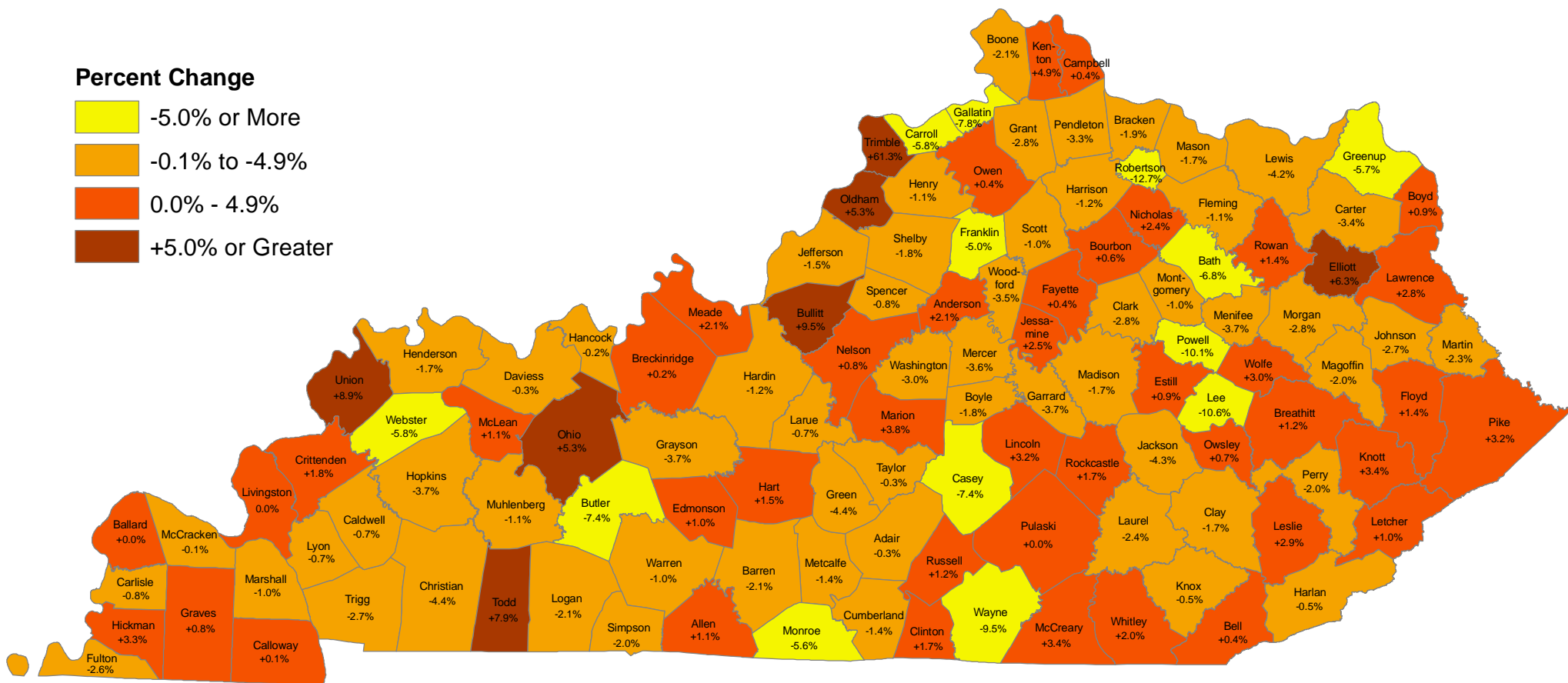
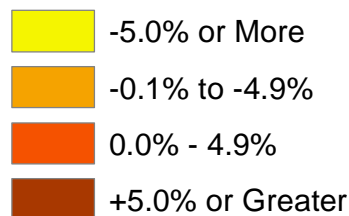
Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Louisville - Jefferson MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr-09	Mar-09	Apr-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	602,500	599,700	623,100	2,800	0.5%	-20,600	-3.3%
Mining & Construction	28,200	26,400	33,900	1,800	6.8%	-5,700	-16.8%
Manufacturing	67,800	68,200	74,200	-400	-0.6%	-6,400	-8.6%
Durable Goods	40,800	41,100	45,800	-300	-0.7%	-5,000	-10.9%
Non-Durable Goods	27,000	27,100	28,400	-100	-0.4%	-1,400	-4.9%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	131,500	130,900	137,000	600	0.5%	-5,500	-4.0%
Wholesale Trade	29,700	29,600	30,000	100	0.3%	-300	-1.0%
Retail Trade	62,600	62,300	63,800	300	0.5%	-1,200	-1.9%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	39,200	39,000	43,200	200	0.5%	-4,000	-9.3%
Information	10,800	10,800	10,400	0	0.0%	400	3.8%
Financial Activities	42,800	42,700	43,300	100	0.2%	-500	-1.2%
Prof and Business Services	72,700	72,000	73,800	700	1.0%	-1,100	-1.5%
Professional, Scientific	28,300	28,300	29,100	0	0.0%	-800	-2.7%
Administrative and Sup	37,200	36,600	37,500	600	1.6%	-300	-0.8%
Educational and Health Services	81,400	81,900	80,400	-500	-0.6%	1,000	1.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	58,800	58,100	61,100	700	1.2%	-2,300	-3.8%
Arts, Entertainment	9,300	8,300	9,300	1,000	12.0%	0	0.0%
Accom & Food Svcs	49,500	49,800	51,800	-300	-0.6%	-2,300	-4.4%
Other Services	27,200	27,200	27,700	0	0.0%	-500	-1.8%
Government	81,300	81,500	81,300	-200	-0.2%	0	0.0%
Local Government	52,000	52,100	51,600	-100	-0.2%	400	0.8%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Owensboro MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr-09	Mar-09	Apr-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	50,900	50,700	51,400	200	0.4%	-500	-1.0%
Mining & Construction	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	3.7%	200	7.7%
Manufacturing	8,800	8,800	9,300	0	0.0%	-500	-5.4%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	9,900	9,900	10,100	0	0.0%	-200	-2.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0%	-100	-5.3%
Retail Trade	5,900	5,900	6,100	0	0.0%	-200	-3.3%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0%	100	4.8%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	3,200	3,200	3,400	0	0.0%	-200	-5.9%
Educational and Health Services	6,000	5,900	5,900	100	1.7%	100	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	0.0%	-200	-4.2%
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Government	10,200	10,200	9,900	0	0.0%	300	3.0%
Local Government	8,300	8,300	8,100	0	0.0%	200	2.5%

Percent Change in Total Employment* by County (2007 Annual Average - 2008 Annual Average)



Statewide Change: -0.60%**

* Total employment does not include federal government.

** This total includes all positions that were in unclassified locations.

Source: Office of Employment and Training, Research and Statistics Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Section.

Series Id: CUUR0000SA0 -- THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)															
Area: U.S. City Average															
Item: All Items															
Base Period: 1982-84=100															
													Annual	Percent Change	
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average	Dec-Dec	Avg-Avg
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.2%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.6%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.6%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	3.0%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	208.0	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.8%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%
2009	211.1	212.2	212.7	213.2											

Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The May 2009 C.P.I. will be available on June 17, 2009